## REPUTATION OF A LIBELLOUS PUBLICATION.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1845. Mr. COLQUITT rose for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the Senate an article published in this city reflecting upon the character of the Senate. It was not his habit to notice attacks made upon himself individually, nor would he in this case have thought it necessary to allude to the circumstance, but for the aggravated character of the publication in on, purporting as it did to emanate from a sour must, he supposed, be deemed respectable, and placi ajority of that body, in the language of the journal he alluded, (The Times,) in the condition of traiton ch he alluded, (The Times,) in the condition of traitors, inether the editor of that paper was the writer of the article would not undertake to say. However this might be, the aghts incorporated in it could never have been conceived by a scoundrel's head, could never have been written but

a scoundre's head, could never have been written but a scoundrel's pen. The man who was capable of writing ich an article could have enshrined in his heart no virtue, proper feeling, without causing him a self-consuming torre. As far as he was concerned there was no foundation rethe remarks in the article he referred to. Nor was there object of the individual who wrote it to acnotoriety : and, if so, he had taken the most effect cans to acquire an infamous notoriety. He understood that he paper in which this article appeared had been established ith a view of conducting a particular man to the Presidency. appeared to him extraordinary that any man would make se of such a tool to promote his views.

Mr. Congurry then read from an article in "The limit which compresses as follows:

which commences as follows : "

While the people of the United States, gratified with the

imes," which commences as follows:

"While the people of the United States, gratified with the diffiment of their wishes in the passage of the resolutions of actives by the House, have for weeks reposed in perfect secunity, flattering themselves, in the thicks of their various occurations and pursuits of life, that the action of the lower branch could, in good time, be responded to favorably by the upper, system of intrigue has been progressing in the seat of Government between the two phases of Oregon opponents, which at the wave been aware of, and which, if known to the people, sould excite a tempest of indignation and arouse public feeling to an intense pitch of excitement.

"A deliberate game has been played, through the secret intrigues of a caucus, in which a perfect understanding was halbetween a few anti-Oregon Democrats and the Whig portion of the Senate, with some Western members for an exception, to compel the Administration into a compromise with Great Britain, by defeating the House notice, as it came to the Senate, and substituting for it a conditional one, in which the responsibility of giving notice was to be conferred upon the President, but with this discretionary power, binding him, by a specific clause, of further 'negotiation,' which should result in the settlement of the dispute by 'compromise.' In other and clearer words, the understanding is, to pass the resolutions of Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, which are as follows:

"Resolved, That notice be given, in the terms of the treaty

Mr. Colquit, of Georgia, which are as follows:

"Resolved, That notice be given, in the terms of the treaty, for abrogating the convention made between Great Britain and the United States on the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and continued by the convention of eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, unless the President, in his discretion, shall consider it expedient to defer it to a later period.

"Resolved, That it is earnestly desired that the long-standing controversy, respecting limits in the Oregon territory, be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquillize the public mind, and to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries."

· Mr. Colourr proceeded in his remarks. When (said he) I addressed the Senate, I indicated at the time the resolution I intended to offer, though it was not then in order to offer it. I will now say that in framing that resolution, or introducing it to the Senate. ourselves as to what it will be best to do, this writer says:

"We say to the Democracy of the States, your Administration offer, though it was not then in order to offer it. I will now say that in framing that resolution, or introducing it to the Senate, I consulted no living man, either that Senate or in the House of Representatives; that I attended no meeting, public or private, in the remotest degree connected with its presentation or framing; that it was drawn up, and I indicated my purpose to move it, before the steamer arrived bringing the Queen's speech and the remarks of the British Premier. It is not necessary for me at this time to be when it is not necessary for me at this time to provide the steamer arrived bringing the Queen's speech and the remarks of the British Premier. It is not necessary for me at this time to British Premier. It is not necessary for me at this time to state the motives and considerations which led me to take such

re will fully bear me out in what I say. I did not consult a being, I did not state my intention to the most intimate ution being the result of a caucus—of a caucus, too, held at the table of the British Minister, where "every loop-hole was closed and the doors carefully guarded against betrayal."

he writer is certainly entitled to some credit for his inven-his ingenuity and boldness, in contriving to make such a overy under circumstances so very difficult. He deserves blie reward, and doubtless he will receive it, for extract-secrets so important from a body of men so secretly assem-and so jealously guarded from all intrusion. What will public award as the just recompense of a gentleman of an nuity so penetrating, and at the same time a conscience lastic, when they learn that I never in my life dined with British Minister, that I never visited him, that he is not tors or others, it is unknown to me. The whiter intimates that this dinner and the caucus which followed it took place but a few days before I produced my resolution. Now, it will be recollected that I addressed the Senate on the 17th Februhave been to give a significant caution to the Executive been to give a significant cautio

C. proceeded to quote:

"But, what is more astonishing, and showing how falsehearted some of our American Senators are, while seemingly
contending for the interests of their country and the welfare of
its people, how traitorous they dare be in secret collusions
with our hereditary enemy; all these intrigues to force the
Administration into compromise; all these plots to abandon
our native soil; these bargains to disgrace the American
nation, and of their substance fill the maw of the repacious
British lion, were enewassed and arranged at the British
Minister's oven table within the lapse of a few days, where a
meeting for this specific and express purpose was had, attend-

article. It is language too infamous to be read any where, and the man who could conceive the purpose of writing it is too base for me to characterize; he is a man who could have had no particle or remnant of conscience, patriotism, or virtu within him. Mr. C. went on to quote:

Can any honest man, can any upright and single-minded.

American citizen, (said Mr. C.) be brought to believe that there is a paper in Washington that would issue so foul a falsehood as this to the world? or that there is a man within this District so utterly destitute of all regard to religion, to morality, to honesty, or truth, as to frame an article like this?

"We know that, situated as they are, far beyond the pesti-lence of this political atmosphere, and ignorant of the utter bankruptey in patriotism of some of their Representatives they are slow to believe that American Senators can be found so thoroughly lost to duty, to country, and to self, as to enlist as the partisans of a foreign enemy, in its diversified intrigue and corruptions against their own Government." I believe I need not vindicate the atmosphere here; but this I will say, that it is not the purer for having the editor of this paper or the writer of this article present within these walls. The author says:

"We know that in some quarters we shall subject ourselve to denunciation for this indignant exposure; but that denuncia tion will be most impotent compared with the avalanche o scorn and contumely that will fall upon the resreant Senator who perpetrate this dishonor of their country."

"In some quarters!" Yes, he may well anticipate his fat He will be denounced by every honest man in the lan-

opinions in regard to this genate, no nature what may be insopinions in regard to this question of Oregon, but must and does from his soul condemn such a libel on this body.

I do not know how the Senate will vote on the amendment I have proposed; and I said at the time I introduced it that, provided the notice was given, I did not particularly care in what form it should be done. But now, I confess the form seems to me of somewhat more importance. If I may judge from the views and opinions which have been expressed, I am inclined to think that two-thirds of the Democratic Senators

inclined to think that two-thirds of the Democratic Senators on this floor will show by their votes that they are in favor of a compromise short of the line of 54° 40′.

[Mr. Hannegan here expressed dissent.]

Certainly over half will do so. The gentleman from Indiana shakes his head; but I tell him again that a majority of this body are in favor of a compromise. The gentleman still shakes his head in token of his utter incredulity. Very well, sir; we shall see. And the Senator may rely on it that when we come to voting, the fact will turn out to be so. The wri-

it to power, and who now repose not only hope but confidence in its strength to consummate the great ends of its election against the imminent dangers that now surround and speedil threaten to engulf it."

I suppose, of course, that after this the Admin

pending.

Now, I would barely inquire whether this editor has any privilege on the floor of this body? Has he a representative here? If he has, I say that language like this is such that the scoundrel should no longer be permitted to remain within these walls. But the President need not be alarmed—he will

triotic intentions. No matter what may be our differences of opinion as to the particular measures which it may be proper to adopt, the people still look with confidence to the action of this body, because they trust the patriotism of our intentions. I therefore, for one, can have no objections that the people should be exhorted to "Look to the Senate."

And now, as to this whole article—for what purpose it has been written and published I leave for the editor in any future publication of his to tell out. One object in view, and, as take it, the principal object, has been notoriety—of how envished a character i win not say. Another end aimed at may have been the driving back into the ranks of recreant Democratic Senators, by coupling them with the British Minister in the foul and false charge here made. Another purpose may have been to give a significant caution to the Executive, and last, though not least, to aid a majority in Congress in driving the President into that which this writer considers as his

to a larger number of the Senate. It was then under his consideration, but he had not said whether he would accept it or not as a modification of his own resolutions.

Mr. C. here again quoted the article, in continuation:

"This substitute, we say, was the bantling of a secret intrigue, was to be passed through the Senate with as little delay in the printed article was charged to have taken place, the Mr. C. here again quoted the article, in continuation:

"This substitute, we say, was the bantling of a secret intrigue, was to be passed through the Senate with as little delay as could be avoided, and with the speed of locomotives and British steamers was to be dispatched to the Lords and Commons of England as an earnest of the pacific policy of the people of United States, and their avowed intention, by the use of the "compromise" phrase, to concede to the British Power a portion of territory which the American Excentive had proclaimed to the world was ours by a title "clear and unquestionable," and to which the mover of the substitute himself had said the claim of the United States was the strongest."

I did attend one cancus which was called by the Senator

\*\*MANUAL Study at the important part of the student of the student and the resultant of the student and the resultant an

## THE LIBELLOUS PUBLICATION AGAIN.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1846.

Minister's own table within the lapse of a tew days, where a meeting for this specific and express purpose was had, attended by all the loyal advocates of the British claim who are comprised in the Whig ranks of the Senate, with (as we said above) a few exceptions from the West, of men who could not gestions or speculations of newspaper editors. But, sir, cases

so far forgotten his own self-respect, or the dignity of his station, as to be concerned in carrying on any intrigue of the nature charged in the publication to which I have referred, it is high time that the country should know it. And if, on the contrary, it turn out to be unsustained by proof, I will not say what should be the punishment those who make such charges should receive.

In the paper of the 5th, the editor, after speaking of an amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia, relating to the Oregon question, and of the proposition to adjourn over.

amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia, relating to the Oregon question, and of the proposition to adjourn over,

and, instead of being despatched to the care of the British steamer at Boston, then just ready to embark, an adjournment delayed it to a future day. Since then a more complete understanding has been effected. Caucus meetings have been held; the principle of action laid down; voice counted, and the success of the resolutions, in anticipation of final action, confidently counted on. But, what is more astonishing, and showing how false-hearted some of our American Senators are, while seemingly contending for the interests of their country and the welfare of its people—how traitorous they dare be in secret collusions with our hereditary enemy—all these intrigues to force the Administration into compromise—all these plots to abandon our native soil—these bargains to disprace the American nation, and of their substance fill the maw of the rapacious British lion, were canvassed and arranged at the British Minister's own table within the lapse of a few days, where a meeting, for this specific and express purpose, was had, attended by all the loyal advocates of the British claim who are comprised in the Whig ranks of the Senate, with, as we said above, a few exceptions from the West, of men who could not in their hearts become the plotters of treason against their country.

"We call upon our Republican masses to awaken to this conviction, and we appeal to the press to sound the warning note. What we here have exposed will, in its important part, soon be acted out. The vote in the Senate we have foreshadowed—the plot is matured—the treason will soon standaforth in its naked infamy, unless some power, stronger in influence than any yet introduced, almost more than mortal, interposes to save the British confederates in the Senate from the deep damnation of the act!"

After this article appeared, the Senator from Georgia (Mr After this article appeared, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Conquirry) thought proper to denouace on this floor both it and its author. In a subsequent paper the charge was reiterated; and an article which had appeared in a Missouri paper was copied into the columns of the Times. Then a suggestion had been made by several members of the Senate whether it would not be proper that an investigation should be had, and the editor and publisher of the paper be brought before a committee of the Senate. After the denunciation of the Sena-tor from Georgia, and the remarks which followed it from the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) the former charge was reiterated in words which Mr. J. would now read

ment which I intended to offer.

Mr. C. here quoted further from the article in the "Times:"

"This substitute for the resolutions of the House, which, while they instructed the President to give the notice, without specifying the time in which he should act, but which action was intended to be without delay, and at the same time, while admitting the question to further negotiation, emphatically, and instructed the Administration against it."—

I believe that many of those gentlemen who voted for the resolution which has been sent us from the House of Representatives did not understand that they thereby gave instructions to the President of the United States not to make any comprosines on the subject. The writer says that my resolution was the "barding of a secret intrigue;" and yet I indicated it, as I have said, without conference of the Senate; as having writen an article, every pand gold on the subject. The writer says that my resolution was the "barding of a secret intrigue;" and yet I indicated it, as I have said, without conference of the Senate; as having written an article, every pand gold on the subject. The writer says the resolutions be had offered so as to make them acceptable to a larger number of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Caittersens,) and subject it to him for his consideration, being desirons to modify the resolutions had offered so as to make them acceptable to a larger number of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Caittersens,) and subject to a larger number of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Caittersens,) and subject to a larger number of the Senate. It was then under his consideration, but he had not said whether he would accept it or sideration.

the truth of the charge, I have (said Mr. J.) a resolution to offer which I will send to the Secretary's table to be read :

Which I will send to the Secretary's table to be read:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire
what measures, if any, are proper to vindicate the character
and honor of the Senate against the charges of corruption published in a newspaper printed in Washington city, called the
Daily Times, on the 5th, 9th, and 10th instant, with power to

Mr. SPEIGHT said that it would be diss

front. But that Mr. S. united in any coalition or bargain to thwart the Administration, was utterly false. Mr. S. was the personal and political friend of the President; and, unless he was compelled by conscience to separate from him, he should continue to yield him his hearty support. Though it had been tried to represent Mr. S. as his enemy, if it should prove that those who were so succeeded in driving him from his purpose, it might perhaps turn out, in the end, that Mr. S. was more Mr. Polk's friend than some of those who claimed to be preminently and exclusively such.

mr. CALHOUN was under nood to say that he knew that amendments proposed by the Senator from Georgia to be hown work; he considered them as well drawn up; and the was one of them which Mr. C. might possibly combine

which the commencement of his remarks were delivered, they scarce reached the Reporter, in the remote, confined, and wretched seats assigned to those who are expected to give the thoughts and words of American statesmen to their country and to the world.

Mr. B. was understood as saying that it had been

ticles in the Times for the caucus alleged to have been held to prepare them. They had been shown by him to the Senatc from Kentucky during an interview which they had in the committee room on military affairs.

Having said thus much as to the time when the proposition.

was drawn up, he would say, further, that if an accusation was drawn up, he would say, further, that if an accusation was made against any Senator which, in the view of such Senator, touched his character and honor, Mr. B. would, without the slightest regard to any political divisions of opinion go for any proper investigation he might desire. But her the accusation involved not one Senator only, but many men bers of that body—all those who belonged to one side of the quisite to carry any measure proposed. A member rose in his place, denied the charge in the strongest terms, and de nounced its author as a slanderer; and the next day, and fo days after, the charge was reiterated and investigation set a defiance. Under these circumstances, whatever Mr. B. migh days after, the charge was reterated and investigation set at defiance. Under these circumstances, whatever Mr. B. might have thought when the charge was first broached, he should vote cheerfully for the committee proposed.

Mr. CHALMERS said that he had been one of those who

Mr. CHALMERS said that he had been one of those who voted against the adjournment on the day referred to in the printed article: and it might possibly be deemed proper that he should make an explanation. As to the charges made, he had felt them from the first to be utterly beneath his notice on that floor. He knew nothing of any caucus, save such as had taken place among gentlemen of the party to which he belonged. He had attended these when asked to do so by members of the Democratic with the British Minister. He had voted against adjournment on the occasion alluded to because he had felt great anxiety that this question of notice should be settled. His own mind was fully made up on the subject, and he had been anxious to vote: he was still anxious to do so. As was well known by all who were acquainted with him, he was in favor of notice; but he wished the form in which it was given to be such as should unite the largest number of votes. He held the charge which had been read

number of votes. He held the charge which had been read in utter contempt; but if any gentleman deemed it of a nature so serious as to demand an investigation, Mr. C. was willing to award it, and would vote for the resolution.

Mr. WESTCOTT said that if he thought there was a single man in the Senate who believed a word of the foul charge which had been quoted from a newspaper, he should feel as much ashamed of him as he was of the author of the libel. But he did not believe there was one here who had the slightest idea of its being founded in truth. Mr. W. had voted for the adjournment: yet he did not suppose himself to be implicated in the charge; it might, however, not be improper to state that he had not intended to vote to adjourn until the moment before the vote was taken, and he had then done so on account of an avowal of the Senator from Georgia. His on account of an avowal of the Senator from Georgia. His intention had been to vote against the amendment. He had been from the first strongly inclined to vote against the notice in any of the forms thus in proposed. He had intended, the day before yesterday, to have offered a resolution of his own in relation to these scurrilous articles in the Times, but had been dissuaded by gentlemen on both sides, on the ground that it was unnecessary; and, besides, it might be more becoming that it should come from a Democratic Senator. And another reason was, that there was power in the presiding officer of the Senate to take action in the case. He should, however, vote for the resolution of investigation, now that it had been brought.

the same advice. Mr. 8. could not be be mover of at the same advice. Mr. 18. could not be be mover of the same advice. Mr. 18. could not be be proceed events, it was unit a thought be disabled and the processor of population of the same advice. Mr. 18. could not be be same advice. Mr. 18. could not be be same advice. Mr. 18. could not be be same advice. Mr. 18. could not be sam

enators were appointed the committee:
Messrs. Janason, Benton, Dickinson, J. M. Clay. on, and TURNEY.

The SENATE is still engaged in the discussion of the Oregon Question. Messrs. Evans, Johnson, of Maryland, and Atchison have spoken on the ubject during the present week.

The House of REPRESENTATIVES CO be occupied with the River and Harbor bill. It is determined, however, to bring the debate on this question to a close on Tuesday next. A number of speeches have been made during the week.

THE MYSTERY-THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

The late avowals in the Senate during the Oregon debate seem to involve in deeper mystery than ever the President's real purpose relative to the terms on which he is disposed to a final settlement of this controversy. According to Mr. Haywood, he is ready and pledged to settle it in a spirit of fair and honorable compromise on or near the 49th parallel; while other gentlemen of the same party, hitherto supposed by the public to be better acquainted with his views, take this avowal in high dudgeon, and aver, in strong, impassioned language. dudgeon, and aver, in strong, impassioned language, that Mr. Polk is irrevocably committed in many ways to all Oregon, and cannot, without perfidy of the highest character in and irredeemable infamy, recede an inch from that extreme claim.

Now, we have no means of deciding the point and great value of the dispute between these continues: but we should in dispute between these gentlemen; but we should like to know, and think the country has a right to demand of the President, where he does stand on this queston. If with Mr. Haywood, we may rea-sonably hope for peace; but if with Messrs. Allen and Hamegan, then has Mr. Cass been right in concluding so many of his speeches with the omin-ous declaration, war is inevitable. The President must show himself soon; the people will not bear to be kept much longer in uncertainty respecting his real designs on a subject so vital to their interests; and it is earnestly to be hoped that he will some way let us know, ere long, what he really purposes or wishes to do. The question of peace or war rests very much with him; and we all have a right to ask, and to insist on being explicitly told, which of these he means to give us. If he endorses the avowals of Messrs. Allen and Hannegan, we must of course take such an endorsement to be a decisive ntimation that war is expected, because their policy nvolves such a result as morally certain.

Meanwhile we observe in the Government's re puted organ of last Friday a paragraph which seems to make "confusion worse confounded" in regard to the President's ultimate intentions. Here is the paragraph entire:

"Let us add, that our true policy seems to us to be written sunbeams. Decision of action, and promptitude in carry most harmony in our party, and unanimity in our public councils. Are not these better (we frankly and respectfully in quire) than any speculations as to the precise terms on which we may settle the question—terms which should not now be communicated to foreign nations, or any remarks or hypothetical opinions which may be unauthoritatively attributed to the President "

What does all this mean? What is involved in this "true policy?" According to Messrs. Hanne-gan and Allen, the President asserts a clear unquesionable title to all Oregon from 42 to 54 40, and asks Congress to sustain him in this demand, by notifying England to quit the whole territory within a year, by making military preparations to enforce this exclusive claim, and keeping up in the mean time such harmony and unanimity among ourselves

the twhole territory is ours, and we shall not allow her to retain a foot of it after the lapse of twelve months—then these sly abetters of war, should months—then these sly abetters of war, should turn round upon us, and say we are now compelled, as a matter of consistency and honor, if we warn England off, extend a nominal jurisdiction over the whole territory, and prepare, by forts and detachments of troops, to protect our settlers and testachments of troops, to protect our settlers and the troops, to protect our settlers and testachments of troops, to protect our settlers and the protection over the whole territory, and prepare, by forts and detachments of troops, to protect our settlers and the protection of the least idea of throwing away my time in reading it with the piece of quackery, as I felt very sure the precipitation of the least idea of throwing away my time in reading it with the piece of quackery, as I felt very sure the precipitation of the least idea of throwing away my time in reading it will had done so. When, however, in turning the pages over, saw that this piece of quackery, as I felt very sure the precipitation of the search of th treacherous plea of providing for peace, there will come upon those now in power a weight of odious responsibility under which no man and no party

THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

The Farmers' Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture, for January, 1846. Edited by John S. Skinner.

Our notice of this valuable periodical must be very short, and by no means commensurate with our estimate of its importance. The portion of it entitled "The Farmers' Library," consists of 64 pages of the continuation of "Theor's Principles of Agriculture," a work of sterling merit, held in great estimation throughout Europe, and only rendered available to the American reader through Mr.

Skinner's publication of it.

The other portion of this work, "the Monthly Journal of Agriculture," commences with what is called by the editor "a new year's offering to our patrons." We select from it the following pas-

ation existing between the mining parties existing between the mining parties external signs or escutcheons indicated.

"The committee consider as a vast service rendery riculture, a discovery which has taught us to disting from bad milkers, and it is the greater as the systematic parties, and thus enables to discard, by handing the collections of the collections.

"Nonsense! Who can believe any such thing? What! by merely looking at a cow, to be able to tell how ssuch milk she is capable of being made to yield; to be able thus to ascertain, not only what are the qualities of s full grown cow, but what are to be the qualities of any beffer-calf, by looking at her while yet but two or three meants old! Surely, if ever there was a humbug, this is one.

"Softly, Mr. Reader! You are very increditions, no

We find in the remaining pages of this number a variety of very important articles connected with agriculture and rural affairs; particularly one on "Flax and Hemp Husbandry," and one entitled "Comparative views of the progress of population in certain regions of the United States," by our neighbor William Darby, which contains much